IN THE CLAIMS:

Please substitute the following listing of claims for the previous listing of claims:

1. (Previously presented) A method for the pulmonary administration of a dry powder composition from a passive dry powder inhaler to the respiratory tract of a patient, the method comprising:

providing a dry powder composition comprising particles comprising a lipid matrix and an active agent, and the particles having a particle size of 1-30 microns, mass median aerodynamic diameter of less than 5 microns, and bulk density of less than 0.5 g/cm^3;

loading the dry powder composition into a passive dry powder inhaler having a resistance of from 0.01 to 0.30 $(cmH_20)^{1/2}/Lmin^{-1}$; and

administering the dry powder composition from the inhaler to the respiratory tract of a patient,

wherein the emitted dose is at least 60% for flow rates from 10 to 60 liters per minute.

2. (Cancelled).

3. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the emitted dose is at least 80% for flow rates from 10 to 60 liters per minute.

4. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the fine particle fraction, which is the fraction of the particles emitted from the inhaler as determined by an Anderson Cascade Impaction or multi-stage liquid impinger, is at least 60%.

5. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the lipid comprises a phospholipid selected from the group consisting of dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine, distearoylphosphatidylcholine, diarachidoylphosphatidycholine, dibehenoylphosphatidylcholine, diphosphatidyl glycerol, phosphatidylcholines, saturated phosphatidylethanolamines, saturated phosphatidylserines, saturated phosphatidylglycerols, and saturated phosphatidylinositols.

6-10. (Cancelled).

11. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the lung deposition is greater than 25%.

12. (Original) A method according to claim 1 wherein the lung deposition is greater than 30%.

13. (Original) A method according to claim 1 wherein the lung deposition is greater than 50%.

14. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the active agent is selected from the group consisting of budesonide, tobramycin sulfate, leuprolide acetate, amphotericin B and parathyroid hormone.

15. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1 wherein the particles comprise hollow porous microparticles.

16-20. (Cancelled).

21. (Previously presented) A method for the pulmonary administration of a dry powder composition from a passive dry powder inhaler to the respiratory tract of a patient, the method comprising:

providing a dry powder composition comprising particles comprising a lipid matrix and an active agent, and the particles having a particle size of 1-30 microns, mass median aerodynamic diameter of less than 5 microns, and bulk density of less than 0.5 g/cm^3;

loading the dry powder composition into a passive dry powder inhaler having a resistance of from 0.01 to 0.30 $(cmH_20)^{1/2}/Lmin^{-1}$; and

administering the dry powder composition from the inhaler to the respiratory tract of a patient,

wherein the fine particle fraction emitted from the inhaler is at least 60% as determined by an Anderson Cascade Impaction or multi-stage liquid impinger.

22. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 21 wherein the emitted dose is at least 60% for flow rates from 10 to 60 liters per minute.

23. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 22 wherein the emitted dose is at least 80% for flow rates from 10 to 60 liters per minute.

24. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 21 wherein the lipid comprises a phospholipid selected from the group consisting of dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine, distearoylphosphatidylcholine, diarachidoylphosphatidycholine, dibehenoylphosphatidylcholine, diphosphatidyl glycerol, phosphatidylcholines, saturated phosphatidylethanolamines, saturated phosphatidylserines, saturated phosphatidylglycerols, and saturated phosphatidylinositols.

25. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 21 wherein the lung deposition is greater than 25%.

26. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 25 wherein the lung deposition is greater than 50%.

27. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 21 wherein the active agent is selected from the group consisting of budesonide, tobramycin sulfate, leuprolide acetate amphotericin B and parathyroid hormone.

28. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 21 wherein the particles comprise hollow porous microparticles.

29. (Previously presented) A method for the pulmonary administration of a dry powder composition from a passive dry powder inhaler to the respiratory tract of a patient, the method comprising:

providing a dry powder composition comprising particles comprising:

(i) a lipid matrix comprising a phospholipid selected from the group consisting of dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine, distearoylphosphatidylcholine, diarachidoylphosphatidycholine, dibehenoylphosphatidylcholine, diphosphatidyl glycerol, phosphatidylcholines, saturated phosphatidylethanolamines, saturated phosphatidylserines, saturated phosphatidylglycerols, and saturated phosphatidylinositols;

(ii) an active agent comprising tobramycin sulfate;

(iii) a particle size of 1-30 microns;

(iv) a mass median aerodynamic diameter of less than 5 microns; and

(v) a bulk density of less than 0.5 g/cm^3;

loading the dry powder composition into a passive dry powder inhaler having a resistance of from 0.01 to 0.30 $(cmH_20)^{1/2}/Lmin^{-1}$; and

administering the dry powder composition from the inhaler to the respiratory tract of a patient,

wherein the fine particle fraction emitted from the inhaler is at least 60% as determined by an Anderson Cascade Impaction or multi-stage liquid impinger.

30. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 29 wherein the emitted dose is at least 60% for flow rates from 10 to 60 liters per minute.

31. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 30 wherein the emitted dose is at least 80% for flow rates from 10 to 60 liters per minute.

32. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 29 wherein the lung deposition is greater than 25%.

33. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 32 wherein the lung deposition is greater than 50%.

34. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 29 wherein the particles comprise hollow porous microparticles.